

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Kridler, on Main-street, three doors E. N. E. from the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Kridler, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken at the customary prices in town.

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE, which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a corresponding reduction in every department of life. Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from eight to six cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a trial to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

Jan 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

Baking Business.

THE subscriber having employed a competent person, will keep on hand a constant supply of

Bread and Crackers, and Cakes, of every description.

as well as the various articles usually kept in a Confectionary Store,—all of which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 18, 1821.—50

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th of this instant, a negro man named JOE, and his wife named SINA, and two female children, one of the children four, the other two years old. Joe, the negro man, is twenty-five or six years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, stout built, very black, with uncommonly large feet; had on when he left me, a coarse blue broad cloth coat and a black wool hat. His wife Sina is twenty-eight or thirty years old, middle size, has large eyes, high cheek bones, spare face, her dress not recollected. It is thought that a negro girl named Sylvia, the property of J. Purvins, my neighbour, who was missing on the same day that my negroes left me, is in company with them. Said Sylvia is fourteen or fifteen years old, well grown of her age, dress not known. Any person who will apprehend said negroes, and lodge them in any Jail, so that I can get them, or deliver them to me, shall be rewarded for his trouble, with all reasonable expenses paid.

JOHN GREER.

Mecklenburg County, N. C. Feb 25, 1822.

A LIST OF Military Land Warrants

ISSUED to the President and Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, since the sitting of the last General Assembly.

No. of Warrant.	Original Claimants.	No. of Warrant.	Original Claimants.
665	James Ammins	843	John Needham
666	Peter Rough	844	Jesse Nettles
667	Jesse Rowell	845	Abisha Oliver
668	Jack Rock	846	Patrick O'Kelly
673	Wm. Richards	847	Leonard Parker
674	Nathaniel Harris	848	Samuel Parker
677	William Logan	849	Thomas Peavey
678	John Winks	850	Drury Perkinson
679	Hains White	851	John Rochester
680	Moses Stearn	852	John Richardson
681	Michael Scantlin	853	Wm. Rochester
682	John McKean	854	Charles Stewart
685	William Clifton	855	Benj. Stedman
696	Sim. Christophers	856	James Scott
697	William Barber	857	Martin Slayes
698	Hardy Cheshire	858	William Shield
699	Arthur Arnold	859	Jesse Siddle
700	John Brevard	860	Thomas Sillard
701	Richard Ward	861	William Talton
702	Knibb Wynn	862	Andrew Vanoy
703	Peter Duncan	863	Joseph J. Wade
704	Gilbert Miller	864	James Varkize
705	William Womack	865	Elisha White
706	Right Bass	866	Thomas Walker
707	William Wynn	867	John Burges
708	Samuel McDowg	868	Lewis Weaver
709	Thomas Ward	869	Eli Ely
710	Thos. Warwick	882	John Edwards
711	Edward Fossett	883	James Holden
712	Abiel Andrews	884	Thomas Loyd
718	Randol Bryant	885	Thomas Tucker
719	Benj. Bennett	886	William Douglas
720	Collin Brown	887	George Harrison
721	William Boling	888	David Jones
722	John Booth	889	Hardy Ridley
723	Thos. Blackeach	890	Edmund Blount
724	Jesse Benton	891	Willis Davis
725	Job Butts	892	John Burrows
726	Christ. Brannon	893	Job Mitchell
727	William Conner	894	John Southerland
728	John Conley	895	Isaac Roberts
729	Charles Connor	896	Gabriel Terrell
730	John Condon	897	Ethelred Bosman
731	John Darby	898	Allen Baggott
732	William Ford	899	Henry Jason
733	Thomas Hewings	900	Bartlet Moreland
734	James Hilliard	901	Robert Palmer
735	Elisha Hubbard	902	William Shepard
736	Hardy Hines	903	William Hill
737	Malcom M'Daniel	904	Larie Litch
738	Matthew Newby	905	Charles Richards
739	Edwd Pendleton	906	James Chambers
740	James King, sen.	907	Ezekiel Griffin
741	Hezekiah Rice	908	Nichols Edmunds
742	Andr'y Simmons	909	Benjamin Caffell
743	Adam Sykes	910	Howell Gee
744	Philip Thomas	911	Solomon Cooper
745	William Towley	912	Thomas Watson
746	John Tillery	913	George Close
747	Matthew White	914	Joseph Hedges
748	Henry Wiggins	915	David Walden
749	Thomas Bullock	916	Robert Williams
750	Baxter Boland	917	Benjamin Bird
751	William Baker	918	Josiah Green
752	Robert Brewer	919	Gerrard Craig
753	Henry Coker	920	William Groves
754	Dennis Dowling	921	Richard Bradley
755	James Gilliam	922	Jno. Chiesborough
756	Thomas Grisut	923	Robert Duncan
757	Jacob Moore	924	Peter Kippey
758	Matthew Warren	925	William Huel
759	Hercules Ryan	926	Robert Singleton
760	George Redner	927	Jethro Lassiter
761	Samuel Scott	928	Levi West
762	Nathaniel West	929	Henry Blorton
763	Negro Brutus	930	William Roark
764	Negro Frederick	931	William Kennedy
765	John Hardy	932	Wm. Washington
766	Joel Martin	933	Daniel Wade
767	Josiah Miller	934	Thomas Whitley
768	Thomas Hutson	935	John Cottle
769	Matthew Bricket	936	James Pincer
770	John Bagnall	937	William Scantlin
771	Henry Brantley	938	William Turpin
772	David Barnett	939	William Yates
773	Charles Craben	940	Joseph Hymen
774	Martin Cole	941	Isaac Carns
775	Cubit	942	Thomas Goff
776	William Haygood	943	Lewis Outlaw
777	Jeremiah Messer	944	Joseph White
778	William Steman	945	William Elks
779	Henry Vize	946	John Arnold
780	Christ. Barlow	947	Samuel Burrows
781	Moses Byrd	948	Richard Whedbey
782	James Balentine	949	William Noel
783	Richard Corlie	950	Jacob Waddle
784	William Fox	951	John Curdie
785	Wm. Flannigan	952	John Low
786	Black Garrick	953	Matthias Bieckle
787	Benjamin Patrick	954	Thomas Kent
788	John Foney	955	James Kelson
789	Daniel Twigg	956	Samuel W. Lewis
790	John Atkinson	957	Jerome M'Mullen
791	John Baker	958	Joseph Miles
792	Samuel Bradley	959	John Morning
793	John Boon	960	Drury Chausous
794	Lewis Biddlehizer	961	John Cunningham
795	Joseph Beaumont	962	John Cook
796	Joseph Cook	963	Jacob Haffner
797	John Cook	964	Isaac Cornelius
798	John Campbell	965	Thomas Pierson
799	David Conn	966	Richard D. Cook
800	Edward Cox	967	Caleb Koen
801	Charles Coleman	968	Robert Galf
802	Thomas Cook	969	William Hurley
803	Aaron Davis	970	Josiah Daws
804	James Dupree	971	Sam. Norsworthy
805	George Dixon	972	George Nicholas
806	Thomas Endless	973	James Roper
807	Thomas Eburn	974	Robert Harper
808	David Easter	975	Richard Martin
809	John Erwin	976	Caleb Albertson
810	William Ewell	977	Ebenezer Blackley
811	Josiah Fenton	978	David Broadwell
812	Robert Griffin	979	Burrell Davis
813	Stephen Harris	980	Thomas Little
814	Danall's company	981	Jeremiah Modlin
815	Burrell Hughes	982	Michael Lantry
816	John East	983	Richard Bond
817	Stephen Harris	984	John Fitchard
818	Stedman's company	985	James Faddies
819	Shadrach Hones	986	Thomas Poyt
820	Samuel Hollowell	987	William Ward
821	James Hall	988	Richard Lucas
822		989	Josiah Steeks
823		990	Willam Kinkaid
824		991	Willam Kinkaid

825 Thomas Hill 1019 Annwell Herron
826 George Hill 1020 George Richards
827 Thomas Hopkins 1021 P. Harrington
828 Thomas Hicks 1022 Charles Haslip
829 Littleton Johnston 1023 John Donnelly
830 James Jennings 1024 Benjamin Dorland
831 Thomas Jeffries 1025 Broton Jones
832 Elijah Jenkins 1026 Francis Jack
833 Jacob Kittle 1027 Bryan Montague
834 Archibald Kennedy 1028 Sam. Montague
835 John Ledum 1029 Job Ward
836 John Liscombe 1030 Timothy Plumpus
837 Willis Marshall 1031 Wm. Stewart
838 Charles Mixom 1032 Jacob Owens
839 John Moore 1033 Sam. Goodman
840 Bryan Madry 1034 Wm. Gregory
841 Samuel M'Elroy 1035 David Charney
842 Joseph M'Daniel 3M87
Published by order of the General Assembly.

Catawba Navigation COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the third instalment, of ten dollars on each and every share subscribed on the books of the Catawba Navigation Company, has been called for, and is hereby required to be paid to the Treasurer of the Company on or before the 27th day of May next. A positive sale of the stock of all delinquent stockholders will take place at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the said 27th day of May; at which time and place a general meeting of the stockholders is requested, when a statement of the affairs of the Company will be submitted to them, and certificates of stock will issue to the stockholders.

ISAAC T. AVERY, President.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Samuel W. Lindsay & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SAM. W. LINDSAY,
ANDREW LINDSAY,
JOHN LINDSAY.

Mecklenburg, Jan. 17, 1822.—4w92e

Sheriff's Sale.

I SHALL proceed to sell the following tracts of land, at the Court-House in Morganton, on Saturday, the 27th day of April next, to satisfy the taxes due on them for 1820, viz:

250 acres, given in by Ephraim Evans, lying on a branch of the Catawba river, 6 miles east of Morganton; value \$250.

150 acres lying on the waters of Silver Creek, given in by John Reimels; value \$150.

50 acres on the waters of the south fork of Catawba river, given in by Daniel Workman; value \$25.

100 acres given in by Eli Hoffman, on Rock Creek, a water of the south fork of Catawba, for 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820; value at \$100 the three first years; at \$50 for 1820.

M. BRITAIN,
Sheriff of Mecklenburg County, N. C.

February 20, 1822.—7w4

Sale of lands.

THE following tracts of land will be sold, to satisfy the taxes due on them for 1820, on the third Monday of April next, at the Court House in Salisbury, viz:

190 acres, belonging to Allen Cook: tax, \$1 01.

161 do. belonging to Thomas Pollard: tax, \$00 50.

196 do. belonging to Julius Daniel: tax, \$1 05.

JOHN BEARD, former Sheriff.

Salisbury, March 2, 1822.—6w91

Taken Up

AND committed to the jail in Mecklenburg county, N. C. a negro fellow who calls himself GEORGE. He is of a yellow complexion, 30 or 35 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, says he belongs to Dr. Thomas Briggs, Edgefield, S. C. and that he left his master towards the latter part of the summer, 1821. Also, one who calls himself PHIL, about 34 years of age, near 6 feet high, black complexion, and says he belongs to Thos. Key, of Albemarle county, Va. Left his master some few miles north of Salisbury, in the summer of 1821.

ALLEN JALDWIN, Jailor.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, N. C. Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low even spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Lane & Wiles*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 5 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

The Celebrated Horse

NAPOLION.

NOW in full health and vigor, will run the ensuing season at my table in Salisbury, at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season, which may be enlarged by the payment of ten dollars, if paid at any time within the season six dollars the single leap, to be paid when the horse is covered with liberty of turning to the season afterwards, and twenty dollars for insurance, which will be demanded as soon as the horse is discovered to be with foal, or the proper exchanged.

The season will commence the 14th of March, and end the 1st of Aug. Mares sent from a distance will be kept on moderate terms. Proper care and attention will be paid, but not liable for accidents or except 4 only kind.

March 15, 1822.

DESCRIPTION.

NAPOLION is a full bred, sixteen hands and one inch high, most excellent symmetry, and possesses much power and activity as any horse on the continent, and as a Race Horse, stands unrivalled.

M. B.

Legislature N. Carolina.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEBATE ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—DEC. 1821.

Mr. Alston said, as no other gentleman seemed disposed, at this time, to occupy the floor, he begged leave to submit a few remarks for the consideration of the committee upon this all-important question. He said he had listened with attention to the observations of the gentleman from Salisbury; but had not heard him state any grievance which any portion of the citizens of the State experience under our present Constitution. All that the gentleman complained of, is inequality of representation. But he did not state that any thing like oppression was felt in any quarter of the State on this account. Nor was it likely that any real ground of complaint on this head would ever exist; as the large and small counties were so situated in relation to each other, as to possess an unity of feeling with each other—their wishes were the same on most subjects which come before the Legislature. For instance, Rowan and Orange are large counties; but they have Iredell and Person adjoining to them, which are small ones; and so it is throughout the State; wherever there is a large county, there is a small one near it, whose interests are the same. So that nothing like oppression could be apprehended under the present system. Why, then, asked Mr. A. call a Convention, and by doing so convulse the State from one extremity to the other? Connecticut, it was said, had amended her Constitution, and why not we do the same? But what was the situation of things there? Was it a mere inequality of representation that was complained of? No, it was a contest between Church and State; and the Church had been forced to the wall.

The State of New-York, who has lately revised her Constitution, had also been referred to. There was there to complain of, a Council of Appointment, consisting of four Senators and the Governor, which disposed of every office under government. But there is nothing of this kind in our government; no complaint known here on the subject of appointment to office.

The gentleman from Salisbury commenced his observations by saying that our present Constitution was formed at an inauspicious period. For his part, if we were to have a Convention, he should be glad it could meet under as favorable circumstances as the framers of this instrument met. At that period, nothing was heard of Eastern or Western interests—all were united as a band of patriots and brothers in the same cause. But were a Convention now to be held, the same union would not exist. Some would insist on being represented according to free population, others according to federal numbers, others according to the fertility of our soil. And, after all, he doubted whether so good a Constitution would be produced as that which we now enjoy. This Constitution guards and protects the rights, the property, and the liberty of every citizen; be he poor or rich, he is equally protected.

The gentleman from Salisbury had made an exhibition of large counties and small ones, in order to show the inequality of our present representation. He would refer that gentleman to the Convention which sat at Halifax to form our present Constitution, and to that which convened in Philadelphia to form the Constitution of our General Government. In neither of these bodies was the distinction made between large and small counties, or large and small states. Each county had an equal weight in the deliberations at Halifax, as each State had in the Convention at Philadelphia.

In the Senate of the United States, the little States of Delaware and Rhode-Island have an equal voice with the large States of New-York and Virginia; and in case of no election being made by the people, of the President of the U. States, the choice is left to the House of Representatives, who vote, not according to their numbers,

but by States; so that the smallest States have as much weight in that important election, as the largest. He believed the principle contended for by the gentleman was new, and yet had to be tried, that is, of being entirely represented by numbers.

The gentleman from Salisbury has undertaken to class the several counties, according to their eastern or western location, stating that one-third of the population of the State, in one section, has more weight in the government of the State than two-thirds in the other. Mr. A. could not accede to the gentleman's plan of dividing the State into eastern and western sections. He denied the existence of an eastern and western division. Once let us progress in the work of internal improvement, and if any sectional division existed, it would be found very different from that suggested by the gentleman. If he were to divide the State into sections, he should class them into four sections, as follows, viz: Ashe, Wilkes, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham, Caswell, Person, Granville, Warren, Halifax, Martin, Washington, Tyrrell, Northampton, Bertie, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck, on the Northern boundary. He said he hoped to live to see the day when the produce of each of these counties would find the way to market through the same channel. There you find large and small counties completely intermixed, all possessing the same interest, and having the same object in view. A large county has nothing to fear from a small county, having an equal weight in the Legislature. He therefore thought it unwise now to disturb the right so long enjoyed, of counties being equally represented, when nothing like oppression had ever been experienced under the system. Wake, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Edgecombe, Pitt, Beaufort, Hyde, Duplin, Wayne, Onslow, Greene, Lenoir, Craven, Jones and Carteret, he considered connected together in their views and interests. Orange, Guilford, Randolph, Chatham, Moore, Cumberland, Bladen, Sampson, New-Hanover and Brunswick, he classed as a third division, possessing the same interests; and Buncombe, Haywood, Burke, Rutherford, Lincoln, Iredell, Rowan, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Montgomery, Richmond, Robeson, Anson and Columbus, as a fourth division. Each of

hereafter, look in vain for its adoption, and at once make a surrender of all our pretensions to privilege and equality.

This (he said) was no new subject; it possessed none of the charms of novelty; and perhaps many gentlemen were already so familiarized to it, that they were even now prepared to vote upon it without hearing its discussion. If, however, by discussing, (said he) any additional lights can possibly be thrown upon it, conducive of its propriety and expediency, it would afford to its friends a matter of some consolation.

Ours is a government, said Mr. H. which happily places all power and sovereignty in the hands of the people.—Equal rights and equal privileges are accorded to all our citizens; and such no doubt was the intention of the framers of our present State Constitution. They wisely provided that each district or county should be represented in the General Assembly upon fair and equitable principles, and all alike have an equal number of representatives.—But it was not at that time foreseen (for human wisdom could not foresee all the amendments that experience might prove to be necessary) that the immense emigration to the western parts of North-Carolina, and subsequent increase of population, would render some change or alteration necessary, in order to sustain that equality which at first was contemplated.—Hence it was that sectional feelings and prejudices had arisen; hence it was that there existed in this State an eastern and western interest. It became necessary, therefore, to correct the present unequal representation of the people. And for this purpose, it is now proposed to submit to their consideration the propriety of voting at our next election, for or against a Convention.

Sir, (said Mr. H.) the right as well as expediency of recommending the measure under consideration, has more than once been questioned. If, however, (said he,) the gentleman from Halifax, (Mr. Alston,) who was last up, or any other gentleman, could show to the satisfaction of the committee, that there existed no necessity for calling a Convention, he was willing to submit. But if the weightiest arguments of gentlemen in the opposition, were founded, as they seemed to be, in their acknowledged prejudice and prepossession, he hesitated not to say that they were liable to the charge of inconsistency, and were utterly regardless of the best and dearest interests of the State.

Government we are told, (said Mr. H.) was instituted for the common good—for the protection, prosperity and happiness of the people. Therefore, the people alone have an incontestable and unalienable right to institute government, and to reform, alter or totally change the same whenever their protection, prosperity or happiness may require it. And if (said he) there was any thing improper or inexpedient in recommending to the people the propriety of amending our present State Constitution, he, for one, could not perceive it. The course, he thought, was perfectly a Republican one, as would readily be admitted by every one who had any idea of representative government, and if adopted, would not be attended with those dangers and difficulties which some imagined, but would secure to the citizens of North-Carolina that degree of influence and power, proportioned to their numbers, to which they were fairly entitled by every principle of honor and justice.

It has been said, Mr. Chairman, (observed Mr. H.) by those who are friendly to a Convention, that they could not support the measure, because they could not discover no practical good which would result from it.

If, sir, (said he,) gentlemen really believe that our Constitution is not defective, or that it is susceptible of no amendment, then they may well be justified in opposing an alteration of it. But what (he would ask) was the object of a Republican government? Was it not to secure to the citizens of a country equal rights and privileges? And was this equality secured to the citizens of North-Carolina? Most assuredly it was not. The practical good effects, therefore, which would necessarily be produced by an amendment of our Constitution, are simply these: Our representation would be regulated in proportion to our population, and wealth; if gentlemen pleased to have it so; each section of the State would possess its due weight and influence in the Legislature, and all parties would be placed precisely upon an equal footing. But, perhaps, even this arrangement would not be agree-

able to all; for it would be proposing to the members of the east, who at present rule, to surrender up a portion of their power, and such applications were well known to be unwholesome, and seldom attended with success, whether to individuals or States. It was to be hoped, however, that upon the present occasion, all sectional feelings and prejudices would be permitted to subside, and the paramount consideration of the public good alone prevail.

As to any objections (said Mr. H.) which may arise, relative to the constitutionality of this question, there can be no doubt. We do not propose, said he, to violate the oaths which we have taken to support the Constitution, by voting ourselves for an amendment of that instrument. Our object is to shew to the people its defects, and to suggest a remedy. And where, he would ask, was the impropriety of such a measure? Where the political profanation which was committed by such a transaction? Other States, said he, had never hesitated to change their Constitutions whenever the public good required it; and he could not conceive why North-Carolina should forever remain behind, indifferent to her own interest and her own dignity.

Mr. H. said he felt great anxiety upon this subject, because he believed no course was better calculated to enhance the credit and promote the general interest of the State. But he would now resume his seat, in order to afford to others, better qualified than himself, an opportunity of expressing their sentiments upon it.

Mr. Hawks acknowledged the importance of the subject under consideration, and rejoiced with the gentleman from Salisbury, (Mr. Fisher,) that the House had manifested a disposition to give to it the consideration which that importance demanded. The Resolutions before the committee contemplated nothing less than to demolish, at once, the venerable institutions of our fathers, and to substitute in their stead, that which might result from the superior wisdom of their sons; and under such circumstances, it appeared to him that the first inquiry ought to be, "are there defects in our present Constitution, and if so, what are they?" The gentleman who had supported the Resolutions before the Committee, had represented that instrument as "unjust and anti-republican in its operations;" but, Sir, (said Mr. H.) after searching in vain for that long catalogue of grievances, of which we have heard so much, gentlemen seem, by their silence on other points, tacitly to admit that the inequality of representation is the only obnoxious feature. Mr. H. said, he had been taught to believe that it was among the difficult points in the science of government to fix upon a principle which should equalize representation; but he had also been taught that a system founded upon a compound principle (if he might so term it) of population and wealth, approached nearest to perfection, and he now called upon those gentlemen who were willing to adopt this basis, to shew the inequality and injustice of the present system of representation.—He believed, that to shew it was impossible; and if, as he had stated, the friends of the Resolutions could find no other principle of the Constitution objectionable, it behooved them to pause and inquire what they were about to do. Sir, I will answer the inquiry. We are about to touch with unhallowed hands the ark of our political safety, to set in motion the turbulent waves of faction, and throw the country into unparalleled confusion, merely to gratify the caprice of gentlemen who fancy they see evils which have no existence in reality.

Mr. H. said he would leave it to other gentlemen, who he knew would take part in this Debate, to answer those observations founded on official statements and numerical calculations which had been made in support of these Resolutions.—But admitting, said Mr. H. that the complaint of our western brethren is just, that the present representation is not altogether equal; another and not less important inquiry suggests itself, "Is it expedient, at this time, to alter the Constitution?" to say to the people, assemble in Convention and frame for yourselves a new form of government?" He hoped he should be excused for introducing to the consideration of the committee on the present occasion, as connected with this view of the Resolutions, an extract from the noblest state paper in the world, the Declaration of Independence. "Prudence indeed will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes, and accordingly, all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed." Forty-five years, said Mr. H. have rolled over our heads since the establishment of this Constitution.

And here let me pause, to ask who were its framers? They were those who lived in the perilous times that tried men's souls, who fought and bled to secure the liberties of their country, and who having once groined under the oppressions of tyranny, best knew, by contrast, what liberty was.

When he called to remembrance these facts, he confessed, that to him it was an hallowed instrument. He had not said,

nor did he mean to say, it should be deemed unalterable, but he was unwilling to alter it until he could have a perfect assurance that he would thereby make it better. But it was said, this is a proper time for undertaking the work of revising our Constitution; that all is peace, that no party feeling exists in the country. He thought very differently, and when he called to mind the dictatorial language of the honorable member from Salisbury, he was confirmed in his opinion. That gentleman had said, "let the members of this committee say what they please, we must and will have a Convention." When he heard such language as this, he was convinced that this was no time for entering upon the delicate business of forming a new Constitution. He must say, such language pained his ear, and he did not expect to have heard it in this committee. Assemble a Convention, said Mr. H. and you carry into it all the exasperated feelings of the community at large, and particularly of those who for many years have been clamorous for a Convention. I tell you, Sir, those feelings it would be found difficult to control. In the present embarrassed state of the country, what security have we, for instance, that measures would not be adopted which would violate the obligation of contracts? I mention this as but a solitary example, which at this moment crosses my mind. God only knows the mass of evil which might result from a Constitution framed by angry men, who, forgetful of what they owed to themselves and posterity, sought only to bring within their grasp political power.

Gentlemen say, give us a Convention, and we will give you a much better Constitution than we have at present.

It has been said, with as much beauty as truth, that "History is Philosophy teaching by example." Let us not, then, shut our eyes upon the hand of Philosophy, when it points to the History of a sister State. Connecticut has lately formed for itself a new Constitution. It was his lot, Mr. H. said, to reside in that State at the time its Constitution was formed, and he had an opportunity of observing the result of an experiment in political chemistry: he had seen discordant and heterogeneous particles thrown together, which by no process could be made to combine until all that was good was precipitated to the bottom, and there floated on the surface a worthless scum. Sir, said Mr. H. I believe the better part of the people lamented the adoption of that Constitution, and still sigh in vain for the restoration of that good which they have lost.

The gentleman from Salisbury had referred to the old articles of confederation, which having been found defective, had given place to the present Constitution of the United States; and this was urged as a reason why we should alter our Constitution. Those articles, said Mr. H. were formed by good and great men, but that which was built on theory it was found would not stand the test of practice.—The only conclusion, therefore, fairly deducible from this historical fact, is, that experience is better than theory, and this conclusion is a weapon in our hands. The merit of our Constitution has been sanctioned by nearly half a century's experience, and we are asked to destroy it, to erect upon its ruins the speculations of theorists.

But it is said to be aristocratic and anti-republican.—This is an extraordinary charge to be brought against the government of North-Carolina. There are two men now living in the United States, who may be termed the high-priests of Republicanism—Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. They live in the republican commonwealth of Virginia, and have had much to do in the formation of its government. And how, he asked, were delegates to the Virginia Legislature elected? No man is entitled to vote for them who is not in possession of a freehold. No murmuring voice has been heard to issue from these gentlemen at this state of things. I have only to say, in conclusion, sir, we may live to see our Constitution revised, and if we do, we will live to repent it.

(Debate to be continued.)

CHARACTERISTIC SENTIMENT.

At a public dinner given to Commodore Bainbridge at the Boston Exchange Coffee House, the following excellent toast was given by the brave and scientific Commodore Porter, a son of Baltimore, whom she is proud to claim, in connexion with her country:

A Free Press and Education—the fulcrum and lever that can move the world.

This fine idea deserves every consideration, from its true and justice. The importance of preserving the purity and just principles of throne, and extending the benefits of the ether, cannot be overrated. Victory would have sooner perched on the South American banner, had the mass of her patriots been as well instructed as they were put in intention. The progress of our sister Republic, however, has kept pace with the light which has been shed on her inhabitants; and her liberty will be secure in proportion to the estimation in which the spread of intelligence shall teach her sons to hold it.

[Balt. Pat.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

BONAPARTE.

From London papers received at the office of the Savannah Georgian.

Some interesting accounts relative to the burial place of the late Ex-Emperor Napoleon, extracted from an interesting Narrative of a voyage to Pulo Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island, by Captain Lockerby.

"Urged by a curiosity common to all strangers, Captain Lockerby visited the tomb of Bonaparte, and also the new house which had been fitted up for his reception. The spot where the tomb stands is only accessible by ticket. The grave had been dug under a large willow-tree, which (probably from undermining at the roots) was in a complete state of decay. The tomb was covered with slab stones (apparently from England) which had been taken up from the kitchen floor of the new house. It was raised round with green-paling, and a centinel walked round it night and day, to prevent approach without the railing. There was no inscription upon the tomb. The ground surrounding it, it was understood, was to be laid out as gardens, for the accommodation of those who came to visit the grave of the departed Emperor.

While Captain Lockerby was ruminating on the narrow spot, that contained all that remained of him that had awed the world, he observed some ladies, who, on their way from India to England in the *Moirra*, had landed, and were urged by a similar curiosity, to visit the tomb.—They had brought refreshments with them and sat on the grass. One of them approached the well (which it is well known was a favorite with Bonaparte) and drew some water, which they drank. Whether the water tasted uncommonly sweet after that to which they had been so long accustomed on shipboard, or that they conceived the Emperor had, in his rocky prison, relinquished the garb and "high imaginings" of the monarch, and assumed the manners and frugality of the anchorite, Capt. L. is unable to decide; but on drinking such a draught, one of these ladies seriously observed, "How happy Bonaparte must have been to have such delicious water to drink!" Captain L. could not help smiling at the philosophy of the female, who could find in a glass of pure water an antidote for the loss of health, and liberty, and power, and domestic affection. The ladies filled their empty bottles at the well, observing, that they could carry some of the chrysal beverage to England. Capt. L. followed their example, and brought a bottle of it to Liverpool.

Most of the principal inhabitants of St. Helena had procured a little of the hair of Bonaparte, and Capt. L. got from a respectable merchant there (Mr. O'Connor) a few of these relics. The emperor had but little hair on his head at the time of his death, so that this was regarded, even in the island, as a very valuable present.—Mr. O'Connor reported to Capt. L. a conversation he had had with Madame Bertrand. That lady stated, that soon before the death of Bonaparte, she asked him, in the course of an interview, "under whose protection he wished to leave his son?" "I will leave my son under the protection of the French Army," was the reply. Capt. L. visited St. Helena twice during the imprisonment of Bonaparte; 1st in the *Triton*, of Liverpool, with despatches for the Governor; and, 2dly, in the *Christopher*, of this port, also, and likewise with despatches. On the first occasion he was permitted to see Bonaparte walking in his garden; on the second, he declined seeing strangers. The whole of the servants attached to the household had left the island. Captain L. remarks, that previous to the restrictions on shipping in consequence of the imprisonment of Bonaparte, the native inhabitants subsisted chiefly by the raising of stock and vegetables, for the supply of the ships on their way to India.—They were rendered very destitute for some time after the restriction, but eventually supplied the troops and the household of Bonaparte. In this way they again became comfortable; and at Bonaparte's death, a deep regret was visible among those people."

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

By late papers from Mexico, which have been received in this city, it appears that the whole of that kingdom is independent, and tranquilly proceeding to organize its government. The following passage, from a proclamation of the Regency of Mexico, announcing the form of election, induces the belief that the Regency do not consider the treaty of *Iguala* as binding upon the nation:

"The sovereign junta has ordained the installation of a national congress, which will unite all the intelligence necessary to establish a constitution suited to the circumstances of the empire, where the legislative power is confided to a national representation, in order that it may be justly said that the resolutions of the Congress, and the constitution they establish, is the legitimate expression of the will of the inhabitants of this empire."

"Exercise, therefore, citizens, the noble right of suffrage to which the Regency invite you.—Remember that the object of assembling this Congress is, that it should proceed to perfect and consolidate a constitution, suited to the independence of the nation, which will discuss measures calculated to give stability to the em-

pire, to secure its happiness, and to promote its glory. This is the plan of this great work."

The manner of electing deputies does not very essentially differ from that prescribed by the constitution of Spain. It is made imperative on some of the provinces to choose one deputy from among the secular clergy, one from the army, and one either a magistrate, a lawyer, or a literary man. Mexico is moreover obliged to send a miner and a nobleman; Guadaluara, a merchant; Vera Cruz, a merchant; Puebla, a mechanic; Nueva Biscayza, a farmer; and so forth.

The deputies were to meet in Mexico, on the 13th of February, 1822; to deliver their certificates to the Regency on the 15th, and the Congress was to be assembled on the 24th of that month.

As soon as the deputies meet, they are to be divided into two bodies of equal numbers, and with the same powers, so that the laws which originate in one chamber may be revised in the other.

By the 12th article of the treaty of *Iguala*, all the inhabitants of New Spain, without any distinction, Europeans, Africans, and Indian, are declared to be citizens, and may hold any office according to their merit.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

SALEM, MASS. FEB. 23.

An examination of an extraordinary nature took place at the Court House, in this town, on Tuesday last, before Justice Tucker. Five persons of the Quaker denomination, belonging to Lynn, were arraigned before the Justice, charged with riotous and disorderly conduct, on the preceding Sabbath, at the Quaker House of Worship, in Lynn. It appeared that some of the persons thus charged, had, in consequence of circumstances connected with a schism, which we regret to learn has for some time prevailed among the Friends, (with the nature of which we are not fully acquainted) been read out, or dismissed from the society; that notwithstanding this, they continued to attend the meetings, and to take the seats appropriated for the elders and speakers, contrary to the regulations of the Society. On the last Sabbath, three or four of them entered the high seats, were ordered to leave them, and on their refusing, were actually taken by force and carried out of the House. It also appeared that one of the persons charged, an elderly, sedate and respectable looking Quaker, actually entered the House of Worship with a sword hanging at his side. He also was put out of the House, but did not attempt to make use of his deadly weapon. These are some of the principal facts of the case, and it would be improper to say more till their trial takes place, next month, before the Court of Common Pleas at Ipswich, for their appearance at which, they were ordered to enter into recognizance. The defendants declining to give bonds, have all been committed to the Gaol in this town, to await their trial.—*Essex Register.*

Awful.—We stop the press, after the greater part of our paper is worked off, says the Washington (Pennsylvania,) Examiner of Feb. 23, to record the most calamitous event with which our town has been visited, and one which has overwhelmed its inhabitants with lasting mourning. Reserving further particulars till our next, we at present state the following:—On Saturday night last, a fire broke out in the office of Thos. M. T. McKennan, Esq. in Maiden Street, which destroyed the house in which it originated and the one adjoining, occupied by Wm. G. Stone and Amos Denormandy. After the fire, a crowd of people had assembled together near the place, when a stack of chimneys that had been left standing gave way, and crushed to instant death four persons, severely wounding several more.

And with what horror and dismay does it fill every heart, to hear that all this sad catastrophe originated—perhaps from design, for there had been no fire made in the office after two o'clock in the afternoon. Our sensibilities are at present too much awakened to say more. Who is there among us that can calmly contemplate such an event?—There are none—every house is the place of mourning, and the eyes of the aged and the young are alike filled with tears!

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The following important Message was yesterday transmitted by the President of the United States to the House of Representatives:

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

In transmitting to the House of Representatives the documents, called for by the resolution of that House of the 30th of January, I consider it my duty to invite the attention of Congress to a very important subject, and to communicate the sentiments of the Executive on it, that there may be such co-operation between the two Departments of the Government, as their respective rights and duties may require.

The Revolutionary movement in the Spanish Provinces in this hemisphere, attracted the attention and excited the sympathy of our fellow-citizens, from its commencement. This feeling was natural and honorable to them, from causes which need not be communicated to you. It has been gratifying to all to see the general acquiescence which has been manifested, in the policy which the constituted authorities have deemed it proper to pursue, in regard to the contest. As soon as the movement assumed such a steady and consistent form as to make the success of the Provinces probable, the rights to which they were entitled by the law of nations, as equal parties to a civil war, were extended to them. Each party was permitted to enter our ports with its public and private ships, and to take from them every article which was the subject of commerce with other nations. Our citizens also have carried on commerce with both parties, and the government has protected

it, with each, in articles not contraband of war. Through the whole of this contest, the United States have remained neutral, and have fulfilled, with the utmost impartiality, all the obligations incident to that character.

This contest has now reached such a stage, and been attended with such decisive success on the part of the provinces, that it merits the most profound consideration, whether their right to the rank of independent nations, with all the advantages incident to it, in their intercourse with the United States, is not complete. Buenos Ayres assumed that rank by a formal declaration in 1816, and has enjoyed it since 1810, free from invasion by the parent country. The Provinces composing the Republic of Colombia, after having separately declared their independence, were united, by a fundamental law of the 17th of December, 1819. A strong Spanish force occupied, at that time, certain parts of the territory within their limits, and waged a destructive war. That force has since been repeatedly defeated, and the whole of it either made prisoners, or destroyed, or expelled from the country, with the exception of an inconsiderable portion only, which is blockaded in two fortresses. The Provinces on the Pacific have likewise been very successful. Chili declared independence in 1818, and has since enjoyed it undisturbed; and of late, by the assistance of Chili and Buenos Ayres, the revolution has extended to Peru. Of the movement in Mexico our information is less authentic; but it is, nevertheless, distinctly understood, that the new government has declared its independence, and that there is now no opposition to it there, nor a force to make any. For the last three years the government of Spain has not sent a single corps of troops to any part of that country; nor is there any reason to believe it will send any in future. Thus it is manifest that all those Provinces are not only in the full enjoyment of their Independence, but, considering the state of the war and other circumstances, that there is not the most remote prospect of their being deprived of it.

When the result of such a contest is manifestly settled, the new governments have a claim to recognition by other powers, which ought not to be resisted. Civil wars too often excite feelings which the parties cannot control. The opinion entertained by other powers, as to the result, may assuage those feelings, and promote an accommodation between them, useful and honorable to both. The delay which has been observed in making a decision on this important subject, will, it is presumed, have afforded an unequivocal proof to Spain, as it must have done to other powers, of the high respect entertained by the United States for her rights, and of their determination not to interfere with them. The Provinces belonging to this hemisphere, are our neighbors, and have successively, as each portion of the country acquired its Independence, pressed their recognition, by an appeal to facts not to be contested, and which they thought gave them a just title to it. To motives of interest this government has invariably disclaimed all pretensions, being resolved to take no part in the controversy, or other measure in regard to it, which should not merit the sanction of the civilized world. To other claims a just sensibility has been always felt, and frankly acknowledged, but they, in themselves, could never become an adequate cause of action. It was incumbent on this government to look to every important fact and circumstance, on which a sound opinion could be formed; which has been done. When we regard, then, the great length of time, which this war has been prosecuted; the complete success which has attended it, in favor of the Provinces; the present condition of the parties, and the utter inability of Spain to produce any change in it, we are compelled to conclude that its fate is settled, and that the Provinces which have declared their Independence, and are in the enjoyment of it, ought to be recognized.

Of the views of the Spanish Government on this subject, no information has been recently received. It may be presumed, that the successful progress of the revolution, through such a long series of years, gaining strength and extending annually in every direction, and embracing, by the late important events, with little exception, all the dominions of Spain, south of the United States, on this Continent; placing, thereby, the complete sovereignty over the whole in the hands of the people, will reconcile the Parent country to an accommodation with them, on the basis of their unqualified independence. Nor has any authentic information been recently received of the disposition of other powers respecting it. A sincere desire has been cherished to act in concert with them in the proposed recognition, of which several were some time past duly apprized, but it was understood that they were not prepared for it. The immense space between those powers, even those which border on the Atlantic, and these Provinces, makes the movement an affair of less interest and excitement to them than to us. It is probable, therefore, that they have been less attentive to its progress than we have been. It may be presumed, however, that the late events will dispel all doubt of the result.

In proposing this measure, it is not contemplated to change thereby, in the slightest manner, our friendly relations with either of the parties, but to observe, in all respects, as heretofore, should the war be continued, the most perfect neutrality between them. Of this friendly disposition an assurance will be given to the government of Spain, to whom, it is presumed, it will be, as it ought to be, satisfactory. The measure is proposed, under a thorough conviction that it is in strict accord with the law of nations; that it is just and right, as to the parties, and that the United States owe it to their station and character in the world, as well as to their essential interests, to adopt it.—Should Congress concur in the view here presented, they will doubtless see the propriety of making the necessary appropriations for carrying it into effect.

JAMES MONROE.
Washington, March 8, 1822.



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1822.

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.

On the 16th instant, Mr. John Sullivan, of this county, having invited a few of his neighbors to assist him in some of his work, in the evening a Mr. Wm. Wood, an unwelcome visitor, intruded himself among them; and after a short altercation between him and Sullivan, Wood struck the latter with a gun a little below and behind the left ear, and killed him almost instantly. An inquest was held the next day before Benjamin Sherwood, Coroner, when the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. Wood, not being able to procure sufficient bail, has been committed to the jail in this town, where he will await his trial. Much praise, we understand, is due to the neighbors, particularly to Messrs. Andrew Craver, Ashton Brewer, and William Warner, who pursued the perpetrator of this horrid deed, and arrested and kept him in custody until a warrant from a justice could be procured.

The Convention of the State of Vermont, chosen to consider certain amendments to the constitution of the state, met at Montpelier some days ago. They met on Thursday, deliberated on Friday, and dissolved and departed home on Saturday, leaving the constitution as they found it. Well done, Vermont, exclaims the National Intelligencer; and well done, Vermont, we humbly reiterate. We recommend the above fact to the consideration of our eastern friends. It is worth volumes of arguments. Here we see the Legislature (or the Council of Censors) of a sister state recommending to the people, to choose delegates to a Convention, for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency of making some proposed alterations in their constitution:—the people comply: the delegates assemble: and (mirabile dictu!) the state is not overturned, anarchy does not ensue, the clouds do not gather in blackness, nor the sun shroud himself in darkness: nay more—even the constitution is not destroyed: not only so, it is not touched. Look at this, ye revilers of the people; ye, who have refused them their rights, because they were incapacitated to exercise them; look at this, and then tell us again, in the words of your favorite maxim, that "it is better to bear even evils, while they are sufferable," than to "apply this harsh remedy, this strong dose of mercury sublimate," a Convention of the people.

The motion to strike out the first section of the Bankrupt Bill, (to reject it,) which has been so long debated in the House of Representatives, has been negatived by a majority of 20 votes. "This vote," the Intelligencer remarks, "altho' it is an indication rather favorable to the bill, cannot be considered as by any means conclusive. Its fate will now, however, be finally settled without much more debate."

The message of the President of the United States, recommending the recognition of the Independence of the Republics of South-America, together with the documents accompanying them, has been referred to the Committee of Foreign Relations, and 5000 copies ordered to be printed. The documents, &c. which make a pamphlet of 74 pages, have been forwarded to us by the Hon. J. Long, to whom we are indebted for numerous

other documents and reports, which the present session has so abundantly called forth, but we have not room at present to make extracts from them. Any gentleman wishing to peruse them, can do so, by calling at our office.

We are requested to remind the members of the *Roman Agricultural Society*, that a meeting of the society will take place at the Court-House in this town on Thursday next, the 28th inst.

To the Editors of the *Western Carolinian*.

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave, through the medium of your paper, to offer to the public a few remarks upon the late occurrences that have taken place in the South-Carolina College, which led to the suspension of more than one-third part of the Students belonging to that institution. "*Quaeque ipse miserrima vidi, et quorum pars fui.*"

[The writer, after mentioning the disapprobation, which was manifested by the students generally, of the election of one of the faculty, on account of his known severity of manners, and from a belief that he held doctrines pregnant with dangerous consequences to society, goes on to state the circumstances attending his suspension, as follows:—]

The neglect of the junior class to attend recitation on the 28th ultimo cannot be justified; but the following is offered as some excuse. It has not been usual for the professors of college to attend recitation on rainy days; the 28th was very rainy, until a short time before the hour of recitation by the junior class, but at the time had ceased; the class not expecting to be called upon, some individuals had not prepared themselves, and those who had did not like to go out, to the displeasure of their classmates, and therefore did not attend recitation at the ringing of the bell, which was the notice given them. (In consequence of the students having generally, about the middle of the same month neglected to attend prayers without any satisfactory reason being assigned, the faculty had come to the resolution to decimate the students of any class by lot, which should again either neglect prayer or recitation, and suspend every tenth one of them; which resolution was made known.) On the morning of the 29th, the majority of the students of the junior class were called by two and required to sign a paper, containing a promise, wherein they bound themselves, upon their honor, not to infringe a single law of college, or enter into any combination against the faculty; or upon refusal, to suffer suspension. Many of the class did, under this duress, sign the promise; but during the sitting of the faculty, returned and had their names erased. As the rule did not apply to the whole college, those students considered it not as a preventive to the violation of the laws, but as a punishment implying dishonor, and which was not prescribed at the time of committing the offence, and therefore viewed as an *ex post facto law*, unwarranted by any constitutional charter of South-Carolina. The resolution which was entered into by the faculty to decimate for suspension, was in force before and on the 28th, and had then become the law, under which the students had reason to believe they should be tried and punished accordingly; but instead thereof a new rule of punishment was devised, the consequence of which was a manifold suspension, as a large majority finally determined not to accede to the measure.

The promise first required of the students, upon their honor, would have bound them to obey every law of college, whether known by them to be in force or not, as well as any other that might be passed; but which was modified by the faculty so as to have reference to the laws known to be in force. This alteration took place after I was suspended, and had left college to return home to Lincolnton, N. C. The signing of the promise implied a combination to resist the laws, which the students do absolutely deny. They admit, that after the resolution of decimation was passed by the faculty, that the junior class met and resolved that if such an unprecedented resolution should be executed, the remainder of the class would consider themselves suspended. I was not called upon until Wednesday morning, the 30th, together with Mr. Glover, and I am sorry here to be compelled to contradict the printed statement made by high authority; but truth and justice to myself oblige me to say, that the only questions put to me were by the President: "Will you sign this paper?" I answered in the negative; he replied: "Will you please to be so good as to consider yourself suspended?" I bowed assent, and answered that I would, and left the hall. No question was asked as to my reason for not attending recitation on the 28th, or any other than those above stated. I being a minor, my father, on my return from Lincolnton to Columbia, wrote to the faculty, pledging himself for my future conduct, and the following was forwarded to him by the president for his inspection, as a condition on which I might be readmitted, viz: "Acknowledging the impropriety of my conduct toward the faculty, and their authority, and sincerely lamenting the late disturbances in college. I promise upon my honor to obey in future all the laws known to be in force in this college; to enter into no combination or agreement to resist them; and to perform the duties enjoined on me by the faculty under the authority vested in them, by the Trustees." This I refused to sign, saying, the only fault I had been guilty of, was neglecting to attend recitation, the impropriety of which I was willing to acknowledge, and no more; denying that I had any agency in the outrages committed at college before or after the students were suspended, as I had left college for North-Carolina before a greater part of them were committed, and while I remained was only a spectator; that I considered myself, while I remained in college, bound to observe the known and established general laws, or suffer the penalty prescribed by them; which were the implied terms upon which I first entered college, and upon no others was I willing to be readmitted.

There are left in college who are not suspended, about 45 or 46 students, 41 of whom signed the following certificate, viz:

"We, the undersigned, students of the South-Carolina College, knowing the conduct of Charles C. Henderson, for which he was suspended from the college, do believe the same to be right and honorable, and the sentence of the faculty to be just and tyrannical. South-Carolina College, January 31, 1822."

(Signed by 41 Students.)
The above is an unvarnished statement of facts: let an impartial public judge of them.
CHARLES C. HENDERSON.
February 24, 1822.



MARRIED,

In this county, on the 12th inst. Mr. David Grubb, to Miss Caty Young, eldest daughter of Barney Young.

On the 7th instant, Mr. Joseph Green, to Mrs. Elizabeth Rutherford, both of this county.

On the 10th of February last, Mr. Richmond Wyett, to Miss Lucy Foster.

In this county, on the 7th instant, by Andrew Swicegood, Esq. Mr. Michael Warner, to Miss Sarah Hill.

On the 10th, Mr. Frederick Cope, to Miss Polly Wyett.

In Cabarrus, on the 7th inst. Mr. Simon Albright, to Miss Peggy Keever.

Near Lincolnton, on Tuesday, 13th ult. by the Rev. James Hill, Mr. Andrew Ramsour, to Miss Sarah Ramsour, both of Lincoln county.



DIED,

In this county, on Thursday evening last, Emanuel Alexander, infant son of Jesse W. Walton, aged 11 months and 10 days.

On the 16th instant, in this county, Mr. Robert Lyster.

In Cabarrus county, on the 11th instant, Mr. John Chamberlain, aged upwards of 80 years.

Mr. Chamberlain was a faithful soldier in the Revolutionary War. Every patriot must revere the memory of those who aided in the glorious achievement of our Independence from European tyranny, no matter how humble their situation may be. They are justly entitled to the gratitude of their country, and ought to receive rewards liberally from the government. It is to them we owe the price of the liberty we now enjoy.

Lands for Sale.

200 ACRES in Surry county, lying on the waters of Turner's creek, within a mile of Huntsville, on which there is an excellent Apple Orchard—formerly the property of John Welch.

619 1/2 acres in Richmond county, lying in the fork of big and little mountain creek, with a good dwelling-house, out houses, a good Flour Mill, and Cotton Gin and screw, &c. formerly the property of Eli Terry.

640 acres in Montgomery county, lying on Rocky river, formerly the property of John Smith, Esq. deceased.

199 acres in Randolph county, formerly owned by Wm. Brown, Esq. has a good Store House upon it, and is considered one of the best stands in the county for a retail store.

435 acres in Chatham county, lying on Rocky River, formerly the property of Henry Bray. Half of the ferry at Allenton, and a lot belonging thereto, on Pee Dee river, formerly the property of James Allen.

Terms and credit will be liberal. Apply (by letter, post paid) at Fayetteville, N. C. to the attorneys in fact of James Thorburn, surviving copartner of Donaldson, Macmillan, & Co.

ROBERT DONALDSON,
JOHN HOGG.

Fayetteville, N. C. March 18, 1822. 197

Santee Land for Sale.

I WILL sell low for cash, or on a long credit, by securing the payment of the interest annually, my lands on Santee River, in the parish of St. James; or I will exchange them for land in Alabama. The tract containing 860 3/4 acres, designated by a late survey thus: 530 1/2 acres of high land, and 330 1/4 acres of river swamp, on Wad-bacon island, adjoining lands of Mr. Chovines and others. This land is part of a large tract belonging to the late Capt. Du Bose, and was allotted to his daughter, M. L. McClelland, by the commissioners who divided the estate, as will more fully appear by reference to plots marked No. 1. It is deemed unnecessary to go into a minute description of this land, as whoever may wish to purchase, will, of course, examine it. I would only observe, that the fertility of Wad-bacon Island, its situation within 30 miles of Charleston, and the excellence of the navigation from thence to the city, will always make it a desirable possession.

JNO. McCLELLAND.

Salisbury, March 16, 1822. 197

The Editors of the *Charleston Courier* and the *Columbia Telescope*, will please to insert the above once a week for four weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Valuable Merchant Mills TO LEASE.

THE subscriber will lease for the term of five years, her valuable MILLS on the South Yadkin. These mills are situated on a never failing stream, are in good order, and in the neighborhood of the best wheat farms in the county. Persons wishing to lease, are requested to apply for terms to Gen. J. A. Pearson, or to the subscriber on the premises, 12 miles west of Salisbury.

E. PEARSON, Sen.

Richmond Hill, Rowan Co.
March 20th, 1822.—96

N. B. If the above property is not let by private contract before the 16th day of April next it will on that day be put up to the highest bidder, at the Mills.

Five Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th inst. James M. Russell, an indentured apprentice. He is about 18 years old, 6 feet high, dark eyes, dark hair, and stout made. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver said apprentice to the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county. All persons are forewarned from harboring said apprentice under the penalty of the Law.

JACOB COLEMAN.

March 14, 1822. 96

Episcopal Convention.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sixth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North-Carolina, will be held in the city of Raleigh on Thursday, the 18th day of April, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

It is earnestly hoped that a full delegation will be sent to the Convention. Those congregations who have been duly organized since last April, are particularly requested to send Delegates, in order that they may be formally admitted into union with the Convention.

By order,

G. T. BEDELL,
Secretary of the Convention.

Fayetteville, March 7, 1822.—96

Gig for Sale.

THE subscribers have in their possession for sale, a new pannel Gig, made in New-York, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

RANDOLPH & YOUNG.

Salisbury, March 18, 1822. 93

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken charge of that large and commodious building, situated on the Yadkin river, at Beard's Bridge, Rowan county, N. C. where he has opened a house of private entertainment, for the accommodation of all those who may please to call on him.

J. L. VAUGHAN.

4wt97

Notice.

WILL be sold, at Public Vendue, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Saturday, the 13th day of April next, all the negroes belonging to the estate of Robert Torrance, deceased—consisting of one fellow, one small boy, some old and some young wenches, and children. Conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

JNO. McCLELLAND, Executor.

March 16th, 1822. 4wt96

10 Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th instant, an indentured apprentice, by the name of Elijah Langley, about 20 years of age. Whoever will return the said runaway, shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid.

VERNON SMOOT.

Rowan County, N. C.

March 14, 1822.

2wt94

Bar Iron and Castings.

THE undersigned for the accommodation of his customers, has brought to his Furnace, seven miles and a half west of Beattie's Ford, on Catawba, a large and general assortment of BAR IRON, consisting of wagon tires, ploughmoulds, axe-bars, &c. &c. The Furnace being in blast and forge in operation, he expects to keep up at said Furnace a constant supply of bar iron and castings. Corn, flour, and bacon, (as much as wanted,) will be received in payment at a fair price.

J. GRAHAM.

February 25, 1822.—6wt91

Agricultural.

THE Rowan Agricultural Society will meet at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Thursday, the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN BEARD, Jr. Sec'y.

March 1, 1822.

4wt91

A Runaway

WAS taken up and confined in the jail of this county on the 6th of March, 1822, who says his name is HENRY. He is a mulatto, 18 or 20 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and has on a homespun coat, and blue cotton pantaloons. He says he belongs to Samuel Thompson, of Greenville District, S. C. that he stole a horse, saddle and bridle from his master, and lost the horse at Queen's ferry. He brought a bridle with him to jail, which he says he stole. The owner is requested to come and prove property and pay charges agreeably to law.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, Jailor.

Lincolnton, N. C. March 11, 1822.—95

WHEREAS my wife, Margaret Hicks, has absconded from my house, bed and board, without a just cause for so doing; I therefore forewarn all people against harboring, comforting, or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt she may contract.

BENJAMIN F. HICKS.

Rowan Co. March 18, 1822.—95

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822. George Parks, & Co. vs. James Gray. Original Attachment. Summons Jesse Allison as Garnishee. It appearing to the court, that James Gray, the defendant in this case, resides in another state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, for the defendant to appear at the next court to be held for said county, on the fifth Monday in April next, and reply, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

A copy from the minutes,

te29A R. MARTIN, C. W. C. C.

The High Bred and Celebrated Foal-Getter

FLORIZEL,

A fine sorrel, upwards of sixteen hands high, handsomely marked, of large bone and great muscular power, will stand the ensuing season at Salisbury every Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday; and at Concord every Wednesday and Thursday, except when shown at public places; unavoidable accidents excepted. He will be let to mares at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season, which may be discharged by ten dollars, at any time within the season; six dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; and fifteen dollars to insure a mare to prove with foal, &c. Florizel, as a foal-getter, is equaled by few, and excelled by none; which may be seen by reference to the hand bills, where the certificates are signed by a number of the most respectable citizens of Halifax, relative to his colts, and the performance of his stock, and other particulars; also his pedigree. The season to commence the 20th of March, and end the 20th of July, 1822.

WILLIAM HOWARD, and LEWIS SHERLEY.

918

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM THE N. Y. CRITICAL REVIEW.

ONTWA.

The Son of the Forest. A Poem.

It is with pride and pleasure that we hail the native talent which is bursting out around us. American and Foreign reviewers had so long deplored the deficiency of our literature, that we had almost persuaded ourselves the goddess of dulness had established her leaden empire over us, and that this fair land, the chosen abode of peace and liberty, was nevertheless the clime "where fancy sickens and where genius dies." Thanks, however, to the authors of the Spy, the Sketch Book, and Yamoeyden, in our own state, and many others in the union, this reproach seems likely to be taken from us. We have it, on the authority of Dr. Beattie, that it is difficult to "climb the steep ascent where fame's proud temple shines afar;" but there are some obstacles in the author's path, which are peculiar to this country. The continual importation of foreign works, and the lessened expense of their republication, naturally command the attention of the booksellers, who prudently prefer publishing books which have safely passed the ordeal of criticism, to adventuring on the doubtful experiment of an unknown production. Another disadvantage to a native writer, is the decided taste for European works, and the ungrateful and unjust contempt with which American productions are here regarded. It is a fact, that American writers meet with most discouragement, where they might reasonably hope to find most favor, even in their native land. Half of the trash which, sanctioned by the title of English novels, circulates through the union, paying its way as it goes, if it was of American origin, would meet with the contempt it deserves. A volume, of the sickly manufacture of Miss Porter, or one of the silly progeny of the Minerva press, will fill the publisher's purse—while an American work of ten times the merit, struggles slowly into notice; or perhaps dies, leaving its unfortunate parent to defray the expenses of its short career.

We would not be understood as censuring the introduction of foreign works, but the indiscriminate praise that is accorded to them, and the hasty injustice with which native productions are condemned. Was the author of the Sketch Book so caressed and flattered till the English writers gave us the cue? How long would the works of Brown have lumbered on the shelf, if an English reviewer had not wiped the dust of neglect from their leaves, and given them the notice they merited? It is time to break the fetters of this mental vassalage, and while we enjoy the literary treasures of other nations, remember to cherish those of our own. There is also a disadvantage to authors, that applies too forcibly to this state, and in mentioning it, we confess a feeling of mortification. A work is praised or censured, as the politics of the author may happen to incline; as if politics had aught in common with works of imagination—or that the elevating influences of literature should be debased, or destroyed, by the petty irritations of party squabbles.

Now, with these obstacles arrayed against him, an author must be bold to attempt, and fortunate to succeed in gaining public notice. A few stout hearts have, however, dared to enter the lists of fame, and while some have gone down to oblivion in silence, others are entitled from their merits to aid and commendation. That the author of Ontwa ranks in this class, we hope that our readers who have read, and those whom our extracts may tempt to read the poem, will agree with us.

The subject of the story is an Indian tradition, of the extermination of the Eries by the Iroquois. The poem was composed among the scenes, where the events are supposed to have occurred, of which circumstance the freshness and spirit of the descriptions give happy evidence. The subject was not without its difficulties: to render the narrative interesting, without trespassing on probability; to give the character of the savage its Indian tints, without painting him ferocious; and to represent the softer shades without violating the keeping of the picture, required a skilful hand. We do not say that the author of Ontwa has done

all this, for we do not mean to give our praise in unqualified terms, but we freely contribute our share of commendation for the beauty of this poem. The story, though simple, is interesting, the incidents are natural and appropriate, and the characters well drawn. The author has been unfortunate in the choice of the measure, which, exclusive of its being hackneyed and worn out, neither admits of majesty, nor full-toned melody. Both in his descriptions and his verse, he has fixed his eye on Scott's writings; and we are sorry for it, because he is a faulty model. Young poets should especially beware of studying from inferior masters, or of acquiring the slipshod, sloven air, of the poetry of the present day. Let them turn back to the vigorous, sparkling style of Dryden, and by making his art of poetry their manual, endeavor to escape the errors, which he well knew how to perceive, though he would not take the pains to correct them in his own poems. Nor has our author availed himself of the only advantage Scott's measure possesses, that of varying his verse, the sameness of which leads sometimes to monotony. The superiority of that part of the poem, where the warriors recite their past exploits, is a strong proof of this assertion. Escaped from the trammels of the measure he had imposed upon himself, his verse becomes spirited and easy.

Ontwa is supposed to relate his history to a missionary, whose pious zeal had led him to these trackless woods. The description of the scenes through which he passed, till he arrived at the falls of St. Anthony, forms the introduction to the poem, and in it some of the finest passages occur. He thus speaks of a range of islands and rocks, called the Grand Traverse, at the mouth of Green Bay:

"I ask'd the red man for my guide;
He launch'd his bark on Erie's tide—
Through all the liquid chain we ran,
O'er Huron's wave and Michi'gan,
Veering among her linked isles
Where the mechanic beaver toils,—
Still floating on, in easy way
Into her deep indent'd Bay,
Through rocky isles whose bolder forms
Are chafed and fritter'd down by storms,
And, worn to steeples of varying shape
That architectural orders ape,
Show ruin'd column, arch and niche,
And wall's dilapidated breach;
With ivy hanging from above,
And plants below, that ruins love,
Drooping in melancholy grace
On broken frieze and mould'ring base."

"At last we reach the narrow mound—
The wide diverging waters bound—
Where, almost mingling as they glide
In smooth and counter-current tide,
Two rivers turn in sever'd race,
And flow, with still enlarging space,
Till one rolls down beneath the north
And pours its icy torrents forth,
While—glowing as it hurries on—
The other seeks a southern zone.
Here, as the heaven dissolves in showers,
The boon on either stream it pours,
And the same sunbeams, as they stray,
On both with light impartial play;
But onward as each current hies,
New climes and sunnier tropics rise,
And, urging, growing, as they run,
Each follows down a varying sun,
Till, o'er her tepid Delta spread,
The Michi-sipi bows her head,—
While Lawrence vainly strives to sweep
His gelid surface to the deep.
Scarce did the low and slender neck
The progress of our passage check;
And ere our bark—which, dripping, bore
The marks of rival waters o'er—
Had lost in air its humid stain,
'Twas launch'd, and floating on again."

pp. 11—14.

At the falls of St. Anthony, the missionary meets the wandering Ontwa, who, soothed by his kindness, tells his "tale of many woes." But it would be unjust to omit the description of this celebrated fall.

"Why checks my guide on yonder rise,
And bends to earth in mute surprise,
As the Great Spirit of the air
Had burst upon his vision there?
'Twas the vast Cataract that threw
Its broad effulgence o'er his view,
Like sheet of silver hung on high
And glittering 'neath the northern sky.
Nor think that Pilgrim eyes could dwell
On the bright torrent as it fell,
With soul unawed. We look'd above
And saw the waveless channel move,
Fill'd from the fountains of the north
And sent through varied regions forth,
Till, deep and broad and placid grown,
It comes in quiet beauty down—
Unconscious of the dizzy steep
O'er which its current soon must sweep.
The eye hung shudd'ring on the brink,
As it had powerless wish to shrink,
Then instant sunk, where mid the spray,
All the bright sheet in ruin lay.
The tumult swells, and on again
The eddying waters roll amain,
Still foaming down in an angry pride,

"Now called the Beaver Islands—in Lake Michi-gan, (or Great Lake,) as named by the natives.

"Called Green Bay, whose mouth is almost closed by a chain of islands, called the Grand Traverse. Their sides are high, rocky, and bold; and, being of limestone, have been worn into a thousand fantastic shapes, which, even without the aid of fancy, assume the appearances described in the text."

Till mingling rivers smooth its tide.
Nor did the isle, whose prominent wedge
Hangs on the torrent's dizzy edge,
Escape the view; nor sister twin
That smiles amid the nether din—
Closed in the raging flood's embrace,
And free from human footstep's trace;
Where the proud Eagle builds his throne,
And rules in majesty alone." pp. 16—18.
[To be concluded.]

INDIAN GIRL.

In passing through Lake Pepin, our interpreter pointed out to us a high precipice, on the east shore of the lake, from which an Indian girl, of the Sioux nation, had many years ago, precipitated herself in a fit of disappointed love. She had given her heart, it appears, to a young chief of her own tribe, who was very much attached to her, but the alliance was opposed by her parents, who wished her to marry an old chief, renowned for his wisdom and influence in the nation. As the union was insisted upon, and no other way appearing to avoid it, she determined to sacrifice her life in preference to a violation of her former vow, and while the preparations for the marriage feast were going forward, left her father's cabin, without exciting suspicion, and before she could be overtaken, threw herself from an awful precipice, and was instantly dashed to a thousand pieces. Such an instance of sentiment is rarely to be met with among barbarians, and should redeem the name of this noble-minded girl from oblivion. It was Oo-la-i-ta.

Schoolcraft's Journal.

FROM THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE POWER OF IMAGINATION.

"One of the most striking instances of the amazing influence which the imagination possesses, not over the feelings merely, but upon the actual state and functions of the bodily organization, is related by professor Hufeland; this case is so interesting, and, we may add, so instructive, that we are tempted, notwithstanding its length, to lay it before our readers.

"A student at Jena, about 16 years of age, having a weak and irritable nervous frame, but in other respects healthy, left his apartments during twilight, and suddenly returned with a pale dismal countenance, assuring his companion that he was doomed to die in thirty-six hours, or at 9 o'clock on the morning of the second day. This sudden change of a cheerful young mind, naturally alarmed his friend; but no explanation was given of its cause. Every attempt at ridiculing this whimsical notion was fruitless, and he persisted in affirming that his death was certain and inevitable. A numerous circle of his fellow-students soon assembled, with a view to dispel those gloomy ideas, and to convince him of his folly, by arguments, satire and mirth. He remained, however, unshaken in his strange conviction; being apparently inanimate in their company, and expressing his indignation at the frolics and witticisms applied to his peculiar situation. Nevertheless, it was conjectured that a calm repose during the night, would produce a more favorable change in his fancy; but sleep was banished, and the approaching dissolution engrossed his attention during the nocturnal hours. Early next morning, he sent for professor Hufeland, who found him employed in making arrangements for his burial; taking an affectionate leave of his friends; and on the point of concluding a letter to his father, in which he announced the fatal catastrophe that was speedily to happen.

"After examining his condition of mind and body, the professor could discover no remarkable deviation from his usual state of health, excepting a small contracted pulse, a pale countenance, dull or drowsy eyes, and cold extremities: these symptoms, however, sufficiently indicated a general spasmodic action of the nervous system, which also exerted its influence over the mental faculties. The most serious reasoning on the subject, and all the philosophical and medical eloquence of Dr. Hufeland had not the desired effect; and though the student admitted that there might be no ostensible cause of death discoverable, yet this very circumstance was peculiar to his case; and such was his inexorable destiny, that he must die next morning, without any visible morbid symptoms. In this dilemma, Dr. Hufeland proposed to treat him as a patient. Politeness induced the latter to accept of such offer, but he assured the physician that medicines would not operate. As no time was to be lost, there being only twenty-four hours left for his life, Dr. Hufeland deemed proper to direct

such remedies as prove powerful excitants, in order to rouse the vital energy of his pupil, and to relieve him from his captivated fancy. Hence he prescribed a strong emetic and purgative; ordered blisters to be applied to both calves of the legs, and at the same time stimulating clysters to be administered. Quietly submitting to the Doctor's treatment, he observed, that his body being already half a corpse, all means of recovering it would be in vain. Indeed, Dr. Hufeland was not a little surprised, on his repeating his visit in the evening, to learn that the emetic had but very little operated, and that the blisters had not even reddened the skin.—The case became more serious, and the supposed victim of death began to triumph over the incredulity of the professor and his friends.

"Thus circumstanced, Dr. Hufeland perceived, how deeply and destructively that mental spasm must have acted on the body, to produce a degree of insensibility from which the worst consequences might be apprehended.—All the inquiries into the origin of this singular belief had hitherto been unsuccessful. Now, only, he disclosed the secret to one of his intimate friends, namely, that on the preceding evening he had met with a white figure in the passage, which nodded to him, and, in the same moment, he heard a voice exclaiming—"The day after to-morrow, at nine o'clock in the morning, thou shalt die!"—He continued to settle his domestic affairs; made his will; minutely appointed his funeral; and even desired his friends to send for a clergyman; which request, however, was counteracted. Night appeared, and he began to compute the hours he had to live, till the ominous next morning. His anxiety evidently increased with the striking of every clock within hearing. Dr. Hufeland was not without apprehension, when he recollected instances in which mere imagination had produced melancholy effects; but, as every thing depended on procrastinating, or retarding that hour in which the event was predicted; and on appeasing the tempest on a perturbed imagination, till reason had again obtained the ascendancy, he resolved upon the following expedient: Having a complaisant patient, who refused not to take the remedies prescribed for him, (because he seemed conscious of the superior agency of his mind over that of the body,) Dr. Hufeland had recourse to laudanum, combined with the extract of hen-bane; twenty drops of the former, and two grains of the latter, were given to the youth, with such effect, that he fell into a profound sleep, from which he did not awake till eleven o'clock the next morning. Thus, the prognosticated fatal hour elapsed; and his friends, waiting to welcome the bashful patient, who had agreeably disappointed them, turned the whole affair into ridicule. The first question, however, after recovering from this artificial sleep, was—"What is the hour of the morning?"—On being informed that his presages had not been verified by experience, he assured the company that all these transactions appeared but a dream. After that time, he long enjoyed a good state of health, and was completely cured of a morbid imagination.

"Had this youth fallen into less sagacious hands, the event would, it is more than probable, have answered to the prediction; and the occurrence would have stood as irrefragable evidence of that creed which imagines that the times have not long since passed of individual and immediate communication between the world of sense and the world of spirits. How the fancy originated, it is difficult to say; but it is not less difficult to explain the phenomena of dreams."

ARCHBISHOP MOUNTAIN.

In the reign of George II. the see of York falling vacant, his majesty being at a loss for a fit person to appoint to the exalted situation, asked the opinion of the Rev. Dr. Mountain, who had raised himself by his remarkably facetious temper from being the son of a beggar to the see of Durham. The Doctor wittily replied, "Hadst thou faith as a grain of mustard seed, thou wouldst say to this Mountain (at the same time laying his hand on his breast,) be removed and be thou cast into the sea (see.)" His Majesty laughed heartily, and forthwith conferred the preferment on the facetious doctor.

He who will not be cheated a little, will be abused a great deal, and by that means suffer no less in his fortune, than in his reputation: our first lesson, therefore, in the art of economy, should ever be to learn how to permit ourselves to be properly imposed on, in due pro-

portion to our situation and circumstances.

Religious.

CONSCIENCE.

There is perhaps no mistake more common and dangerous than that which is generally entertained in regard to conscience. Nothing is more common than to hear men say, thank God, I do nothing for which my conscience condemns me; while at the same time, they are living in the practice of those things which are not only condemned by the law of God, but by the reason and judgment of those who have a very moderate standard of morals.

What, in fact, is conscience? It is an internal monitor implanted in us by our Creator, teaching us, infallibly, the moral turpitude and rectitude of things? If so, how is it that it teaches so differently and contradictorily in different persons, and especially in different ages and parts of the world? The poor Indian who plunges his infant in the waters of the Ganges, and offers it as an acceptable service to God, pleads the excuse of his conscience. The Druids of old who set up annually an immense figure of a wicker man, in the texture of which they entwined above a hundred human victims, and consumed the whole as an offering to their God, pleaded their conscience. And St. Paul thought verily that he was doing God service when he was, before his conversion, slaying his fellow creatures. In short, there is no crime, nor superstition, however gross or cruel, which has not been acted under the sanction of conscience. Can that, then, be a safe guide which has led its votaries to such issues?

What is generally called conscience is in fact nothing more or less than the force of education or custom or constitutional predisposition. Often it is the same thing as a man's wishes. He chooses out to himself the course of indulgence suited to his inclination, and then accommodates his conscience to his determination, either by drugging it with opiates, or by perverting it with false reasonings and examples. In these cases, conscience either loses the power of action, or, becoming a coward, will not have boldness to accuse what it has not resolution to prevent, or like a judge in court, surrounded by false witnesses and corrupt counsellors, will be led to pass a false verdict.

Who among us has not reason to tremble, when we see the daring atheist, the impious blasphemer, the hardened murderer going out of the world with a shocking and stupid insensibility, which he dignifies with the name of a good conscience? Who will say, that conscience is to be trusted, when it permits and sanctions every day such gross outrages?

In man's primeval innocence, conscience held out a pure and perfect law, and its dictates were a sure comment upon the question of his conformity to the moral standard. But it has shared the fate of all the faculties in the general wreck of human nature. It lies buried under the ruins of the fall. Its lights are extinguished, its energies impaired, and its vibrations, if felt at all, are no longer the true monitors of duty. It is only when touched by the regenerating power of the cross, that it can give us any sure and distinct notices; and even then, it is not sufficient to inform us of our duty. It only approves or disapproves, according to a rule previously made known. The word conscience, by virtue of its derivation, signifies to know together with another. Thus, conscience, when forming a harmonious concurrence with the scriptures, becomes a useful and important auxiliary. The circumstance of our thinking aright depends upon so many and various contingencies of education, of custom, of climate, and of constitutional temperament, (and conscience, as followed by the world, at last is nothing more than this,) that it would seem unjust to suppose that God would have left us to grope our way through these tortuous and perplexing mediums to the knowledge of our duty. DR. WILMER.

Ager said, "give me neither poverty nor riches; and this will ever be the prayer of the wise." Our incomes should be like our shoes, if too small, they will gall and pinch us, but, if too large, they will cause us to stumble and to trip. But wealth, after all, is a relative thing, since he that has little, and wants less, is richer than he that has much, but wants more. True contentment depends not upon what we have, but upon what we would have: a tub was large enough for Diogenes, but a world was too little for Alexander.